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seem to relieve matters. I was returning from a visit to a trap in the grove when my attention was attracted by the cries of a bird in the broom sedge near me. Advancing cautiously I discovered a Shrike throttling a Mockingbird which it had pinned down on its back on the ground. I watched until the Mockingbird was killed and then noticed another hovering about with drooping wings, but it made no attempt to drive the Shrike away. I picked up the dead bird then and found that its neck was broken and a large patch of skin missing from its occiput. Evidently it was killed by its neck being broken, which the Shrike accomplished by repeated blows with its hooked beak. I squatted perfectly still and held the dead bird in my right hand, which was gloved, and the Shrike came and endeavored to take it from me, alighting on it and tugging at its head with all its might. Putting the bird down I returned to the house for my camera but when I got back I found the Mockingbird disemboweled and the Shrike nowhere in sight. The entrails were removed through a small hole in the bird's back, about over the kidneys. The measurements of the dead Mockingbird exceeded those given in Coues' 'Key' for the Shrike, although I judge that it was a young one. It is my opinion that the Shrike attacked such a large bird only under stress of hunger, everything being frozen. I am almost sure that this is the same bird I photographed Jan. 10.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Barachias, Ala.*

Wintering of the Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*) at Aiken, South Carolina.—On January 28, 1913, I saw a Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*). The bird was flitting about in the branches of a long-needled pine (*Pinus palustris*) in company with two Brown-headed Nuthatches, two Brown Creepers, and a Golden-crowned Kinglet. The bird was tame, allowing me to approach within a few feet before paying any attention to me.

As this species is not credited with wintering as far north as this point, I consider it a note worth recording.—JOHN DRYDEN KUSER, *Bernardsville, New Jersey.*

The Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*): an Addition to the Fauna of the Coast Region of South Carolina.—On September 29, 1912, I shot on Oakland plantation, Christ Church Parish, a superb young male of this species. There was a tremendous migration that morning and, although Sunday, I thought I would take a short walk and see if there were any *rarae aves* among the thousands of Warbler's which had arrived. When first seen I was satisfied that the bird was a young male Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), as the morning was dark without sunlight, and it was not until I had the bird in my hand that I realized I had made a mistake and had taken a bird that I had never seen before. One shot was fired, but it brought to me a new bird for the coast of South Carolina.

Dr. Eugene Edmund Murphy has taken this species in the autumn at Augusta, Georgia, but he has found it excessively rare there.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) Taken in the Spring on the Coast of South Carolina.—Dr. Louis B. Bishop, while paying me a visit in the spring of 1912, shot two Cape May Warblers — a male and a female — on April 23, 1912, and, on the same day and at the same place, I took three of these birds. The Cape May Warbler has not been seen or taken in the spring by the writer in the past thirty years and he is indebted to Dr. Bishop, who took the first specimen, for finding the birds.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Catbird and Brown Thrasher in Winter in Massachusetts.—On Christmas Day, 1911, in the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, I saw a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) in some shrubbery about three hundred yards from the museum. It was quite lively though silent and rather shy. Twenty days later, on January 14, 1912, I again saw what was probably the same bird. This time it was apparently sunning itself in the vines on the museum. After allowing a rather near approach it flew across the road into some bushes, where it remained still seeking the sunshine and as before, silent. The weather was clear and cold with a minimum temperature of one degree below zero and the Catbird acted, as it well might, as if it was half frozen. The bird was not observed after this date and as shortly afterwards some Catbird feathers were seen strewn around about the museum it probably came to an untimely end.

While walking in the Arboretum on the morning of December 22, 1912, I saw a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) on the ground very busily at work poking among the leaves with its bill. The bird was very tame and I approached to within four feet of it, hardly any notice being taken of me. It did not utter a note of any kind neither did it leave the ground while I was there. It has not been seen since, the snowstorm of Christmas Eve probably driving it southward.—HAROLD L. BARRETT, *Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

Brown Thrasher Wintering near St. Louis, Mo.—The winter of 1912-13 has been remarkably mild with very little precipitation. The ground has not been completely covered with snow this winter in the brush-covered portions of the bottomlands, and the lowest temperature was four above zero, on February 1.

On Feb. 2, 1913, at Creve Coeur Lake, in a well sheltered area of thick underbrush in the Missouri River bottomlands fourteen miles north of St. Louis, I had the good fortune to observe at close range a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*). It was the day after our coldest weather and a light snow was falling. The bird was scratching in the dead leaves in search of food and from all appearances was in excellent condition. It flew from bush to bush as I pursued it and seemed very much at home in its surroundings. Mr. Widmann gives no record of the bird wintering near St. Louis and gives March 13, 1882, as the earliest date of spring arrival.—H. C. WILLIAMS, *St. Louis, Mo.*